

MR. O'LEARY'S STABLE.

The Council Grants the Privilege for Its Completion.

A called meeting of the City Council was held last night to decide the question raised as to the right of C. O'Leary to proceed with the erection of his stable on Kirk street. There were present Councilmen Scott, Huff, McConnell, Sheehan, Graves, Trout, McCahan and President Hanthorn.

The call for the meeting was read and a communication from Councilman Huff submitted. In the communication Mr. Huff cites section 59 of the city charter, which defines the powers of the Council for the creation of a fire limit. He takes the position that the Council having once adopted a law, cannot repeal it in the case of individuals without practically nullifying the whole law, as all men are entitled to the same privileges. In other words, if the Council passes a fire limit law it has no right to grant one man permission to violate it without extending the same privilege to all.

Mr. Huff addressed the Council at some length stating that when he wished to erect some wooden buildings some distance from the business part of the city, the fire limit was extended so as to prevent him, and that he did not ask for a special privilege.

It was generally conceded that the fire committee did not have the authority to act in the matter, there being no record that the power had been delegated by the Council, and the city solicitor having given it as his opinion that the Council could not delegate the power.

After some discussion Mr. McConnell moved to allow Mr. O'Leary to complete his stable, and the motion was carried without a dissenting vote. The council then adjourned.

Mr. Huff stated to a Times reporter, after the meeting, that he did not vote against the motion to grant Mr. O'Leary the privilege asked, as he considered that the city really has no fire limit laws. He stated further that he intends at some future meeting to move a repeal of the existing ordinances and the adoption of new ordinances with a provision that no deviation be made.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND OVERHEAD BRIDGES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.—A suffering public thirsts for information from the City Council with reference to the construction of the overhead bridges across the track of the Norfolk and Western railroad.

By what plea can it justify the delay in commencing to erect the structures in question?

Why, after exposing itself to the charge of tardiness in the matter, does it commence work on the Holiday street bridge, which, if taken in the order of importance, would stand last upon the list?

Why was not preference given to the Henry street bridge, or that at Park street?

Who, in the name of Providence, ever crosses the track at Holiday street? On the other hand, witness the continuous stream of traffic daily crossing the track at Jefferson and Commerce streets where life is imperiled, and at which points accidents occur. Now, Henry street lies immediately between those two important points, and surely it might have occurred to the City Council that the construction of the Henry street bridge should have been proceeded with before the others.

That the City Council is either incompetent or careless (perhaps both), is a self-evident fact when we gaze upon the frightful condition of our unpaved and imperfectly lighted streets, and I would here like to suggest that it should devote little more time and thought to the interests of the city, and meet once every week instead of endeavoring to rush through an accumulated mass of business once a month.

Will the "city fathers" please explain? Vox Populi.

"Monte Cristo" at the Opera House.

James O'Neill will appear at the Opera House to-night in "Monte Cristo." He is an actor of excellent merit, whose impersonation of Dumas' hero is regarded as the leading one on the American stage, ranking with McCullough's Richelieu, Keane's Richard III, or Mayo's Davy Crockett. Mr. O'Neill has been playing in "Monte Cristo" for the past seven years and to constantly increasing audiences.

Guy Brothers' Elite Minstrels will appear Saturday night. Next Tuesday "One of the Bravest."

The Jr. O. U. A. M.

Thos. B. Ivey, State council secretary of the Jr. O. U. A. M., visited Roanoke Council last night. An unusually large attendance was out. Mr. Ivey addressed the meeting in a speech, which was much enjoyed by those present, in which he took occasion to say that the order was growing more rapidly than any other organization of the kind in Virginia, and that three new councils had been organized during the present month. He is now on his way to Graham, where he will organize a new council with about sixty charter members.

Was He Robbed?

A white man, who refused to give his name, reported to the police yesterday evening that he had been robbed of a gold watch valued at \$100 by a negro on Railroad avenue. After scolding every dive on the street, without avail, the officers postponed the matter till this morning, when they will make a further investigation of the case. They are inclined to think, however, that the fellow is a worthless character himself, and deserves to be robbed for not making a better selection of his company.

Mr. Lindsay and Miss Robinson Married.

Lewis E. Lindsay and Miss Lillie Robinson were married last evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. J. E. Bushnell, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Robinson, in the Belmont addition. The attendants were James C. Rule and Miss Eva Retter, James A. Dewell and Miss Belle Myers, D. A. Parrick and Miss Mollie Lindsay.

Compare THE TIMES' news columns with those of any other paper published in radius of 200 miles. If you want the news you cannot afford to be without it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special]—Exchange quiet and steady at 486@488. Commercial bills, 481½. Money easy at 2@2½, closing offered at 2½. Sub-treasury balances—gold, \$151,235,000; currency, \$6,757,000. Government bonds dull and steady—4s, 120; 4½s, 103.

Ala. CA 2-3s. 102	O. N. Pa. 1st. 88½
do. Cl. B 3s. 109	N. Y. Cen. 100½
do. 7s mortgage. 122	N. & W. prof. 55½
N. C. 6s. 102	N. Pac. 29
do. 4s. 96	N. Pac. prof. 74½
S. C. 6s. 102	Pac. Mail. 33½
Tenn. 6s. 102	Reading. 32
Tenn. 8s. 102	R. & W. P. T. 18½
Tenn. sett. 98	Rock Island. 68½
Vir. 6s. 102	St. Paul. 63½
Vir. consols. 40	St. Paul pref. 100½
Ch. & N. W. 105	Tex. Pacific. 14½
do. pref. 133	Un. Coal & Irn. 44½
Del. & Lack. 137	Union Pacific. 44½
Erie. 102	N. J. Cen. 110½
E. Tenn. now. 7½	N. O. Pacific. 65½
Lake Shore. 107½	West. Union. 78½
L. & N. 74½	Cot. Oil T. C. 20½
Mem. & Char. 40	Brunswick. 18
Mob. & Ohio. 37	Mob. & O. 66
N. & C. 91	Silver Cer. 102½

PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Cash quotations firm, unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 93½@94½; No. 2 red, 95½@96; No. 2 corn, 50; No. 2 oats, 44½. Mess pork, 9.75; Lard, 3.50; short ribs, 4.50 @4.65; shoulders, 4.05@10; short clear, 4.90@.00. Whisky, 1.14.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special]—Wheat spot, 1½@2½ higher, strong; No. 2 red, 108@109½; elevator, options active, 1¼@1½ higher, closed strong; No. 2 red, January, 108@109½; February, 108@109½; May, 104½@106½. Corn higher strong, quiet. No. 2, 62½@63½; elevator, options higher, closed strong; January, 63; February, 62½; May, 59½. Southern flour strong, good demand. Oats active higher; options fairly active, firmer; January and February, 52½; May closed 52½; mixed western, 50@54. Hops easy, quiet. Coffee, options steady, closed 5 down to 15; January, 16.75@16.80; February, 16.75; May, 15.70@15.80. Spot rice firm, quiet.

Sugar, raw, dull, firm; refined quiet. Molasses, New Orleans, quiet, firm. Rice firm, active. Petroleum quiet, steady. Cotton-seed oil quiet, steady. Rosin firm, quiet; steamer, common to good, 31.45@31.50. Turpentine higher, nominal, 41@41½. Pork quiet. Cut meats less active, steady; pickled bellies, 5½@5.16; middles dull, weak. Lard firmer, less active; Western steam, 56.05 bid; Jan., 56.04; Feb., 56.05. Freight weak, quiet; cotton, 11-64s; grain, 3½d.

THE DAY-HALL CASE.

The Pair Not Married in Knoxville, but Probably in Bristol.

The case of the Commonwealth against W. M. Day and Bettie Hall, charged with living together as man and wife, contrary to the law, several accounts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, will come up before Squire Howerton this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Chief Morris received a telegram from the chief of police at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday evening stating that no marriage had been performed in that city during the year 1890 between Day and Bettie Hall, but that from the descriptions given the parties had been there several times.

It was afterward ascertained that Bristol is the proper place to look for the clue, as several parties in Salem informed Officer Bowler that they had figured in that town for several weeks, and had passed themselves as man and wife.

VEGETABLE SILK.

The Spinning Worm's Product Rivalled by an Alaskan Plant.

The latest addition to William Bond's collection of curios from the North is a bunch of fluffy little bolls that are deserving of more than the casual inspection of the curious, for the reason that they may lead to a new industry of valuable proportions. Wild cotton, the sailors call them, but a much more appropriate name would be vegetable silk. No material more resembles the flax that bursts out of the pod at the tips of the stalks of this strange Alaskan plant than would a similar-sized bunch of the finest cocoon silk. The bolls are from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and the threads have about the same length. There are thousands of such threads in each boll, and each thread is as fine as the finest thread of the silk-worm. They possess a great deal more luster than silk, and the threads have just about as much tensile strength.

The coloring is as rich as that of a south-sea sunset. A breath parts the ball to the very heart just as the fur of a sealskin separates under the same influence, and the roots of the threads are disclosed to be of a light orange, which shades through a rich tea-rose color to silver-gray at the tips.

The support of the bolls is a single slender stem, hollow and leafless, and of a pale-green color. A tiny pod, scarcely a quarter of an inch thick by a half long, incloses the flax until it bursts under the influence of the sun.

The plant was discovered by a party of deer-hunters, from the sealing schooner C. H. White, while visiting the interior in quest of fresh meat. They plucked a few specimens, and report that it grows so thickly that pedestrians can not help treading it under foot, and that beds of it cover countless miles of Alaska soil.—Chicago News.

An Admirable Cloak.

For sheer economy and good style a cheviot cloak of darkest blue, black or heather purple, with detachable cape, lined with fleecy flannel or warm, rich plaid, finished by velvet collar, inside cuffs and girdle, will be admirable while it lasts. The soft flannels are used for linings on account of their rich colorings, which give picturesque relief to plain mantels.—Buffalo Times.

A Paternal Trust Company.

"Papa, give me a dollar?" "What for?" "Oh, just to own."

"All right, Johnny. You can own this dollar I have in my pocket, but I'll play you a trust company and keep it for you."—Harper's Bazar.

WINTER DRESS FABRICS.

Rough-Surfaced Stuff Will in All Probability Take the Lead.

The counters of the dry goods stores are piled high with woolen goods, in all conceivable shades and qualities; for wool is to be "the only wear" on the streets this winter. Rough-surfaced stuffs take the lead, and though woolly and rough in appearance they are light in weight, clinging and pleasantly soft to the touch. Fleecy camel's hair, serge, plain, embossed and in robe patterns, flecked homespun and chevrons are the favorite materials. Mauve in its richer and somber tints will hold its own, and the suede colors, chrysanthemums—a peculiar shade of red verging on brown—blue and tobacco browns will lead the colors so suggestive of the season of dead leaves and wintry blasts.

Importers affirm that this is to be a season of plaids, and the variety shown is enormous. The plaids are no longer the inartistic things they were a few years ago, but are shown in great size, and lovely combinations of moss-green and dull red, brown and blue, and wood-brown and dark red barred with broken lines of amber, ochre and black. Scotch colors, not clan tartans, shepherd checks in black and white, brown and white, blue and white will be popular. The plaids require but little, if any, trimming, and when used for an entire gown will be cut on the bias and made in a very simple style; when combined with plain goods, as trimming, the style may be more elaborate. A tasteful dress, suitable for the street or house, has been made of black velvet and plaid in a beige shade with raised cross-bars of black. The skirt has a full, plain back, and a slightly draped front, opening at the left side over a pointed panel of the velvet. The short, round bodice has a draped front, which is caught at the center of the left shoulder by a small black buckle, and opens over a half-side of velvet; the lower part of the bodice is fitted smoothly, showing no darts, and finished by a velvet girdle. The sleeves are roomy and high, with deep gauntlet cuffs of velvet, like the Bishop sleeve.

The fancy for stripes and borders is not yet over, and they are shown in all widths and colors, and used as trimming or combined with plain goods in the make-up.

Black materials are always in demand, to a certain extent but this season they take a very prominent place, and are considered suitable for children as well as middle-aged women. They are shown in many different weaves, the most popular being the soft, all-wool Henrietta cloth; the second in preference is a diagonal weave, which is in favor for tailor-made gowns. The trimmings are hand-made braids with crocheted edges, passementeries, steel galloons and Persian embroideries, with the preference in favor of the first.—Housekeeper.

A HOME-MADE LOUNGE.

How to Produce a Very Comfortable One at Small Expense.

There is nothing more comfortable and desirable as an adjunct to the furniture of the living-room, the dining-room or the sleeping-room than a lounge. A sofa is quite a different piece of furniture. It is a show-piece, which only appears properly on dress parade in the parlor; but a lounge, on which people are intended to rest rather than sit upprimly, is not out of place anywhere. It is fashionable to add this "go easy" Turkish piece of furniture with its soft upholstery and multitudinous down pillows to the parlor furniture; its broad seat is such a comfortable place to sit on during a social call. A lounge is useful in the dining-room, where the weary housekeeper in the interim of meals may take her afternoon siesta. It is equally valuable in the bed-room, where it is always found in English houses, and provides a comfortable resting place for the afternoon nap without disturbing the bed. In cases of prolonged sickness, where it is always desirable to have a different bed in use during the day and the night, a lounge, if it is properly made, with a comfortable mattress laid over springs, offers a delightful day bed. Such a bed is duly appreciated by the invalid, and being lower is more convenient to lie upon when meals are served. If a lounge is made at home, it need not be an expensive matter to procure one. First let the house carpenter make a frame of ordinary pine boards six inches wide and about an inch thick. This frame should be one yard in width by two yards in length, and should be supported at the four corners by turned legs of hard wood, with castors raising the frame from the floor nine inches. On this frame a set of springs or a wire-woven mattress should be firmly fastened; such a mattress can be purchased at any dealer in upholstery supplies for \$2.50, or less. A mattress of excelsior, hair or any material must be fitted over these springs, but not fastened down, as the mattress must be turned occasionally. Over the mattress a slip cover of cretonne or chintz, in any quality good enough to be washed, must be arranged, or the lounge may be draped with a Bagdad rug, which will cost from \$5 to \$8, according to quality. After the lounge is covered, as many soft cushions of down, covered with India silk at 50 cents a yard, or chintz at 25 cents, may be arranged as the owner desires. It is a fancy of the hour to have these pillows all covered with different materials and colors.—N. Y. Tribune.

Well Managed.

Maud. What a dear, good chaperon you are! But how did you manage to get my rival out of the room just at that critical moment.

Chaperon. I whispered to her, in a kind, confidential tone, that there was a rip in the back of her waist.—Harper's Bazar.

Anxious to Please.

Young Lady.—Have you a piece of music called "Beneath The Sad Sea Waves?"

New Clerk.—Um—n—o, but we've got "Down Went McGinty."—N. Y. Weekly.

—The latest idea in Boston weddings is to have the pulpit draped to match the bride's costume.

EARLY COLONIAL LIFE.

The Political and Economic Condition of the New England Colonies.

In a review of Mr. B. Weedon's "Economic and Social History of New England" a writer for the New York Tribune says:

They took life very seriously, beyond question. The town meeting fined people for non-attendance. Duties to church and State were compulsory. Nobody was allowed liberty of conscience. Of course, much of the assumed unity of belief implied in these rigid regulations was, in a manner, based upon the initial agreement among the proprietors of a new plantation. They would not have come together had they not been of one mind; and, being of one mind, the rules which kept them up to the mark civilly and ecclesiastically were merely in the line of a wise and necessary discipline. No man is compelled to enlist—at least, in time of peace—but having enlisted, he must submit to be governed by the articles of war. But in truth, the invasions of individual freedom were carried very far in the seventeenth century. Among other customs, Mr. Weedon tells us: "The impression of labor for particular service was common. Either the public need or the demands of private business could enforce it. In the harvest-time artificers and mechanics, compelled by the constable, must leave their crafts, unless they had harvesting of their own, and betake themselves to the fields of their neighbors. They worked for others at regular wages, fixed by statute." Another curious custom was that (this was in Dorchester, 1637) "any member or householder" of that community "chosen to go for a souldier" might leave the care of any business at home to a friend, who should be paid at soldiers' rates. If the conscript was unable to obtain this home-work then one of four citizens named might "enjoyne" who they shall think fit to work in this kind for the help of need;" this substitute must work or pay a fine.

Efforts to regulate wages by statute were constantly being made, but of course invariably failed. In 1663 the General court made a law that "master carpenters, sawyers, masons, 'clapboard dryers,' bricklayers, tilers, joiners, wheelwrights, mowers, etc., were to receive not more than 2 shillings a day when 'boarding themselves,' or 14 pence a day with 'dyott.' Inferior workmen in the same occupations were to be rated by a constable and two others." Besides this, "penalties were proscribed against both giver and receiver of extra wages." There must be no idleness, under penalty, and special care was devoted to "common coasters, unprofitable fowlers and tobacco-takers." Knights of Labor and walking delegates would have had an unhappy time in those days, beyond question. The laborer was sometimes fined for taking extra pay, though the employer was not punished for giving it. Mr. Weedon remarks on this: "The contrast in treatment of employer and employee, in the attempt to fine one and not the other for the same offense, reflects the notion of the time regarding labor. They firmly believed that the laborer owed more to society than it owed to him." The rewards of apprenticeship showed this very clearly. A boy might be bound from his seventh to his twenty-first year, during the whole of which time he received no wages—nothing but his board and clothing—and at the end of his term his master was under obligation to bestow upon him some such munificent provision as "double apparel (that is, two suits of clothes), a musket, sword and bandoliers, and 20 shillings." A girl, after five years' service, "was to receive a shagot to help her starting in life." The conditions of service were rigorous, moreover. The courts whipped, imprisoned and fined erring servants. One Maxwell, in York, in 1651, is thus condemned for "exorbitant and abusive carriage toward his master and mistress." The charges amount to 7 pounds 10 shillings, and if he can not pay this sum to his master "then he may be sold to Virginia, Barbadoes or any English plantation."

SILK-WORM CULTURE.

In Some Parts of the Union It Is Carried On With Good Results.

The culture of the silk-worm and the manufacture of silk originated in China, probably in very early times. Chinese historians assert that the wife of the Emperor Hwang-ti, in 2600 B. C., was the first who unwound the silk-worm's cocoon. Before the time of the Christian era silk fiber was brought from the Orient to the Islands of the Mediterranean, and there manufactured, but the silk-worm was wholly unknown in Europe or in Western Asia prior to the sixth century. About 550 A. D. two Parisian monks brought from China to Constantinople some silk-worms' eggs, concealed in hollow canes, which they used as walking staves, and the white mulberry tree, the worm's natural habitat, was introduced immediately after. The silk industry spread through European Turkey, Greece, Italy and Spain. The worms were not raised in France until the sixteenth century. Silk-worm culture was early tried in the American colonies, the first silk-worm eggs being sent to Virginia by James I. Tobacco, however, displaced the silk industry there, but the worm was successfully raised in several of the Southern States before the revolutionary war. Cotton becoming the staple of those States later the silk industry was displaced. In Connecticut and Massachusetts also the culture of the silk-worm was carried on considerably in the early part of the present century. During the last twenty-five years there has been an especial effort made to promote the raising of silk-worms in different parts of the United States. California seems to be the only State where any large amount of capital has been invested in the business thus far, but in very many places in the Eastern and Southern States it is carried on with good results on a small scale.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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—One rule for winter is never to lean the back against any thing cold. New skaters should try and keep this law.—Texas Siftings.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SELL THAT PEOPLE WANT?

Have you desirable lots to offer? Have you houses or business property for sale? Have you stock of any kind to sell? Have you houses or stores to rent?

If you have anything to sell which the public want advertise in THE TIMES' One Cent Column.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

Do you want to buy or rent a dwelling house or store room?

DO YOU WANT BOARDERS?

Do you want rooms? Whatever you want make it known in THE TIMES' One Cent Column.

Are you out of employment? For those out of work and desiring employment THE TIMES will insert a four or five line ad. three times free of charge.

WANTED,

Purchasers for the remaining 3 small houses, Northeast Roanoke, \$25 cash and \$10 per month. Six in the same vicinity; \$50 cash, \$25 per month, catch the trade from the north side, by buying the lot and erecting a business building at the south end of the new bridge. People must have coal and people will build. Come and get particulars of the best coal and lumber yard in Roanoke.

PRICE WAY DOWN. Mightily few Campbell street lots on the market at right prices. We have the dandy for this week. Business, residence and unimproved property in all parts of the city.

H. WEBSTER CROWL.

REAL ESTATE COMPANY, No 5 Salem Avenue S. W.

N. B.—If you have BARGAINS and want them HUSTLED, list them with us.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

North-side lots from \$275 to \$500. Melrose lots from \$360 to \$500. House and lot West Salem avenue \$3,200, \$1,100 cash, assume monthly payments of \$10, balance in one, two and three years. West End lots from \$1,500 to \$300. Give us a call and we have the best bargains in Roanoke. Respectfully, BURCHETT & JONES.

LOST—On Jefferson street or Eighth avenue, a gold chain bracelet. L. A. H. engraved on the back. Suitable reward if returned to G. POWELL HILL, Room 10, Moomaw building. jan30-2t

YOUNG MAN, with two years' experience and the best of recommendations, wishes to secure position in clothing store. Address J. G. TIMES office. jan30-3t

BOARDERS WANTED AT 711 JEFFERSON street. S. furnished or unfurnished rooms or table board. Apply E. TIMES office. jan30-1w

FOR RENT—A nice stable. Large lot, well located. E. DIDIER. j-28-3t

FOR RENT—To gentlemen only, two nicely furnished rooms, at 366 Campbell street. jan29-4t

HAVING MADE CHANGE CAN ACCOMMODATE two young men with board and room. 715 Jefferson st. jan28-3t

FOR RENT—Two nice residences on the West End Boulevard. J. F. WINGFIELD, 114 Commerce St. jan28-1w

LIST YOUR CITY PROPERTY OF all kinds with us at once, as we are negotiating for the sale of some "deals" in vacant and building property. Attend to this at once if you have anything in the real-estate line to sell. OSCAR D. DERR & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 9, 1st street, Roanoke, Va. jan28-3teod

HAVE YOU A RESIDENCE OR LOT to sell? List it with OSCAR D. DERR & CO., Roanoke, Va., and do so now. jan28-3teod

TABLE BOARDERS WANTED AT 502 Salem avenue. jan27-1w

WANTED—To rent or buy a house of seven or eight rooms in the southwest part of the city. Address A. F. L. care TIMES office. jan25-1wk

EUREKA—The cheapest lot on the West End boulevard—admitted by every one. J. F. WINGFIELD, 114 Commerce street. jan25-1w

WANTED.—Tenants for seven good houses, well located. Apply to SCOTT & RIVES, Real Estate Agents, 105 Jefferson street, Roanoke, Va. jan25-1wk

SALESMAN—Salary and expenses; permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. jan25-4w-1m

SPRAY COW—At house of M. V. B. Straycow, Franklin, Va. jan25-1wk

FOR RENT—Six or eight houses in desirable part of the city. Apply to J. E. WINGFIELD, 114 Commerce street. jan24-1wk

A BARGAIN—Two houses near the Shops for \$1,250 each, \$75 cash and the balance \$25 per month. J. F. WINGFIELD, 114 Commerce street. jan24-1wk

STRAYED—Black moody steer in possession A. J. HUFF & CO. on Watt's farm, one mile, North Roanoke. jan23-1wk

WE HAVE A LARGE LOT OF REMnants of starw mattings on hand that we will sell at and below cost for the next ten days. E. H. STEWART & CO. jan20-10t

WANTED.

SIX BRIGHT, ACTIVE NEWSBOYS TO SELL THE TIMES

Every morning. Apply at business office between 9 and 12 in the morning.

FOR SALE—Five shares Crystal Spring Land Company stock, and fifty shares of B. & O. Land Company stock. Liberal discount on both. Address F. TIMES office. jan30-4t

WANTED—By man and wife, board in private family. Address, stating terms, "PRIVATE," TIMES office. jan29-3t

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a few nice boarders. Address "D." TIMES Office. jan29-1wk